FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
5 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
do do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, on Tuesday 26th May, 1835, with the view of forming a new Company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting.

Haywood, 24th April, 1835. 34 *tm.*

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.
For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.
April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Wm. L Hawley, by Note or Account, are requested to make payment previous to the 15th of May next. On that day all claims will indiscriminately be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. S. F. HAWLEY, *Adm'r.*

April 27, 1835. 34 3w

NOTICE.

ON the 1st Monday in June, at Marion village, there will be a Chapel let out for building to the lowest bidder, by the undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist E. Church, of the following dimensions, viz: 50 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 20 between the joints; together with a Gallery extending fore and aft. It is to be completed, and further particulars will be named at the closing of the contract.

THOS. EVANS,
Dr. JOHN A. CHERRY,
JAMES C. BELLUNE,
Rev. MOSES COLEMAN,
HUGH G. FLADGER, } *Trustees.*

Marion, S. C April 23, 1835. 34 4w

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 14th inst. a light mulatto negro man named ROBBIN, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; had on a light mixed round jacket, with white cotton pantaloons, and black fur hat. It is believed that he has a forged free pass, with which he will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man, and make his way to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension out of the State, or $25 in the State, so that I get him again.

LEWIS COGDELL.

Near Waynesborough, Wayne County, N C April 24, 1835. } 34-4w.

New and Fancy Articles.

THE Subscriber has just received from N. York and Philadelphia, his Spring purchases, consisting of the following, in part, viz:

Gentlemen's Stocks, (very superior summer,)
Ditto Collars,
Ditto India Rubber Suspenders,
Ditto Whiskers, (fashionable,)
Ditto Combs and Hair Brushes,
Ditto Razors and Razor Straps,
Ladies' Curls, Frizetts, and Wigs,
SOAPS—Almond, Rose, Musk and Cream,
ESSENCES—Milk Roses, Florida Water, Otto of Rose, &c.
OILS—Bear's and Maccassar, (genuine,)
Lip SALVE, and tooth-ache DROPS, with a variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the Lafayette Hotel.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH HOSTLER.

April 21, 1835. 33-3w

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*.

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

(STEREOTYPE EDITION.)

"MALCOM'S DICTIONARY of all the most important *names, objects* and *terms* found in the Holy Scripture," has been enlarged about one-third, and is now stereotyped, illustrated by forty engravings, and a map of Palestine. This important work has been recommended by a large number of Ecclesiastical bodies, and by the editors of religious papers generally throughout the country. Its intelligence is brought down to the present state of the sciences, and the most recent geographical information. It is particularly adapted for the use of the higher classes in Sunday Schools, for adult Bible classes, and for families which cannot purchase many religious books. Its size, beauty, and general utility make it peculiarly appropriate as a *present* to young persons.

For sale, price 75 cents, at

E. J. HALE'S Book Store, *Fayetteville*

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by
A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLean, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Picked up

IN the street, in this place, a few days since, a small BAND BOX containing a new HAT.—Inquire at this Office.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Statue of Hamilton.—The Statue of that eminent statesman, soldier, and financier, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, which the public spirit of our merchants has caused to be erected in the Exchange, was on Saturday evening last, exhibited for the first time.—Many hundred gentlemen and ladies visited the Exchange on the occasion, and, while all admired the statue as one of the noblest and most finished productions of the chisel, there were many, to whom the features of the original were familiar, who pronounced the likeness as perfect as could be made by those who "almost make the marble speak." This splendid work is wrought in a solid block of the finest Italian marble, and was executed by Ball Hughes, the talented sculptor of the monument erected to the memory of Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The following incident lately occurred at Munich in Bavaria. A child of two years of age which had been conveyed in its coffin to the burial house, at the moment when it was about to be committed to the grave, was found sitting up in the coffin, gaily amusing itself with the flowers with which the body had been decorated preparatory to interment, without appearing disturbed by the unaccustomed scene by which it was surrounded.—On being addressed, the child requested to be carried to its mother.—*Bost. Daily Adv.*

Since the introduction of steam navigation, the trade between Ireland and England has greatly increased; and in one article is carried on to an extent that must, we think, surprise most persons in the country. The value of the eggs exported from Ireland is stated to average £500 per day! They are packed in crates, similar to those used for earthenware, straw being interposed between the layers, each crate holding about 10,000 eggs. The dealers, it appears, preserve them fresh by anointing them, when newly laid, with butter, or some other unctuous substance. But if the eggs have been laid some time, or if any part of the shell is left unanointed, they will not keep.

The largest hog that we have ever seen is now in the possession of Mr. P. Mehan. It measures from the snout to the extremity of the tail, eleven feet; it is five feet in height, and weighs 1232 pounds. It is remarkably well shaped, and the flesh is of extraordinary firmness, considering its size. It appears to be in perfect health, and may yet attain a much larger growth, being not quite three years old. So great is the circumference of the neck, that it cannot be spanned by a man's arms. It was reared in the county of Antrim, and was purchased a few days since for fifteen guineas.

Dublin Journal.

CONCILIATION—*Between the North and South.*

The following article, from the last *Southern Literary Messenger* is a very superior production. The apologue is well supported—The moral is excellent.—It is worthy of the pen of Addison himself:

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

Copy of a Manuscript written, but not published, at the period of the Missouri Question, 1821.

JONATHAN BULL AND MARY BULL.

Jonathan Bull and Mary Bull, who were descendants of Old John Bull, the head of the family, had inherited contiguous estates in large tracts of land. As they grew up and became well acquainted, a partiality was mutually felt, and advances on several occasions made towards a matrimonial connection. This was particularly recommended by the advantage of putting their two estates under a common superintendance. Old Bull, however, as guardian of both, and having been allowed certain valuable privileges within the estates, with which he was not long content, had always found the means of breaking off the match, which he regarded as a fatal obstacle to his secret design of getting the whole property into his own hands.

At a moment favorable, as he thought, for the attempt, he brought suit against both, but with a view of carrying it on in a way that would make the process bear on the parties in such different modes, times and degrees, as might create a jealousy and discord between them.—Jonathan and Mary had too much sagacity to be duped. They understood well Old Bull's character and situation. They knew that he was deeply versed in all the subtleties of the law, that he was of a stubborn and persevering temper, and that he had moreover a very long purse. They were sensible, therefore, that the more he endeavored to divide their interests, and their defence of the suit, the more they ought to make a common cause, and proceed in a concert of measures. As this could best be done by giving effect to the feelings long entertained for each other, an intermarriage was determined on and solemnized, with a deed of settlement, as is usual in such opulent matches, duly executed; and no event certainly of the sort was ever celebrated by a greater fervor or variety of rejoicings among the respective tenants of the parties. They had a great horror of falling into the hands of Old Bull; and regarded the marriage of the proprietors under whom they held their freeholds, as the surest mode of warding off the danger. They were not disappointed. United purses, and good advocates compelled Old Bull, after a hard struggle, to withdraw the suit, and relinquish forever, not only the new pretensions he had set up, but the old privileges he had been allowed.

The marriage of Jonathan and Mary was not a barren one. On the contrary every year or two added a new member to the family; and on such occasions the practice was to set off a portion of land sufficient for a good farm; to be put under the authority of the child on its attaining the age of manhood; and these lands were settled very rapidly by tenants going, as the case might be, from the estates, sometimes of Jonathan, sometimes of Mary, and sometimes partly from one and partly from the other.

It happened that at the expiration of the nonage of the 10th or 11th fruit of the marriage, some difficulties were started, concerning the rules and conditions of declaring the young party of age, and of giving him as a member of the family, the management of his patrimony. Jonathan became possessed with a notion that an arrangement ought to be made that would prevent the new farm from being settled and cultivated, as in all the latter instances, indiscriminately by persons removing from his and Mary's estate, and confine this privilege to those going from his own: and in the perverse humor which had seized him, he listened, moreover, to suggestions that Mary had some undue advantage from the selection of the head stewards which happened to have been made much oftener out of her tenants than his.

Now, the prejudice suddenly taken up by Jonathan against the equal right of Mary's tenants to remove with their property to new farms, was connected with a peculiarity in Mary's person not as yet noticed. Strange as it may appear, the circumstance is not the less true, that Mary, when a child, had unfortunately received from a certain African dye, a stain on her left arm which had made it perfectly black, and withal somewhat weaker than the other arm. The misfortune arose from her being prevailed on to let a ship from Africa, loaded with the article, enter a river running through her estate, and dispose of a part of the noxious cargo.—The fact was well known to Jonathan at the time of their marriage; and if felt as an objection, it was in a manner reduced to nothing by the comely form and pleasing features of Mary in every other respect; by her good sense and amiable manners; and in part perhaps by the large and valuable estate she brought with her.

In the unlucky fit, however, which was upon him, he looked at the black arm, and forgot all the rest. To such a pitch of feeling was he wrought up, that he broke out into the grossest taunts on Mary for her misfortune; not omitting at the same time to remind her of his long forbearance, to exert his superior voice in the appointment of the head steward. He had now, he said, got his eyes fully opened; he saw every thing in a new light, and was resolved to act accordingly. As to the head steward, he would let her see that the appointment was virtually in his power; and she might take her leave of all chance of ever having another of her tenants advanced to that station. And as to the black arm, she should, if the color could not be taken out, either tear off the skin from the flesh, or cut off the limb: For it was his fixed determination, that one or the other should be done, or he would sue out a divorce, and there should be an end of all connection between them and their estate. I have, he said, examined well the marriage settlement, and flaws have been pointed out to me, that never occurred before, by which I shall be able to set the whole aside. White as I am all over, I can no longer consort with one marked with such a deformity as the blot on your person.

Mary was so stunned with the language she heard, that it was sometime before she could speak at all; and as the surprise abated, she was almost choked with the anger and indignation swelling in her bosom. Generous and placable as her temper was, she had a proud sensibility to what she thought an unjust and degrading treatment, which did not permit her to suppress the violence of her first emotions. Her language accordingly for a moment was such as these emotions prompted.—But her good sense, and her regard for Jonathan, whose qualities as a good husband she had long experienced, soon gained an ascendancy, and changed her tone to that of sober reasoning and affectionate expostulation. Well, my dear husband, you see what a passion you had put me into. But it is over now, and I will endeavor to express my thoughts with the calmness and good feelings which become the relation of wife and husband.

As to the case of providing for our child just coming of age, I shall say but little. We both have such a tender regard for him, and such a desire to see him on a level with his brethren, as to the chance of making his fortune in the world, that I am sure the difficulties which have occurred will in some way or other be got over.

But I cannot pass so lightly over the reproaches you cast on the color of my left arm; and on the more frequent appointment of my tenants than of yours, to the head stewardship of our joint estates.

Now, as to the first point, you seem to have forgotten, my worthy partner, that this infirmity was fully known to you before our marriage, and is proved to be so by the deed of settlement itself. At that time, you made no objection whatever to our union; and, indeed, how could you urge such an objection, when you were conscious that you, yourself, were not entirely free from a like stain on your person. The fatal African dye, as you well know, had found its way into your abode as well as mine; and, at the time of our marriage, had spots and specks scattered over your body as black as the skin on my arm. And although you have, by certain abrasions and other applications, taken them in some measure out, there are visible remains which ought to soften at least your language when reflecting on my situation. You ought, surely, when you have so slowly and imperfectly relieved yourself from the mortifying stain, although the task was comparatively so easy, to have some forbearance and sympathy with me who have a task so much more difficult to perform. Instead of that, you abuse me as if I had brought the misfortune on myself, and could remove it at will; or, as if you had pointed out a ready way to do it, and I had slighted your advice Yet, so far is this from being the case, that you know as well as I do, that I am not to be blamed for the origin of the said mishap; that I am as anxious as you can be to get rid of it; that you are as unable as I am to find out a safe and feasible plan for the purpose; and, moreover, that I have done every thing I could, in the mean time, to mitigate an evil that cannot as yet be removed. When you talk of tearing off the skin or cutting off the unfortunate limb, must I remind you of what you cannot be ignorant, that the most skilful surgeons have given their opinions, that if so cruel an operation were to be tried, it could hardly fail to be followed by a mortification or a bleeding to death? Let me ask, too, whether, should neither of the fatal effects ensue, you would like me better in my mangled or mutilated condition, than you do now?—And when you threaten a divorce and an annulment of the marriage settlement, may I not ask, whether your estate would not suffer as much as mine by dissolving the partnership between them? I am far from denying that I feel the advantage of having the pledge of your arm, your stronger arm, if you please, for the protection of me and mine; and that my interests in general have been, and must continue to be, the better for your aid and counsel in the management of them. But, on the other hand, you must be equally sensible, that the aid of my purse will have its value, in case Old Bull, or any other rich, litigious fellow should put us to the expense of another tedious law-suit And now that we are on the subject of loss and gain, you will not be offended if I take notice of a report that you sometimes insinuate, that my estate, according to the rates of assessment, does not pay its due share into the common purse. I think, my dear Jonathan, that if you ever entertained this opinion, you must have been led into it, by a very wrong view of the subject. As to the direct income from rents there can be no deficiency on my part; the rule of appointment being clear and founded on a calculation by numbers. And as to what is raised from the articles bought and used by my tenants, it is difficult to conceive that my tenants buy or use less than yours, considering that they carry a greater amount of crops to market; the whole of which, it is well known, they lay out in articles, from the use of which the bailiff regularly collects the sum due. It would seem, then, that my tenants selling more, buy more; buying more, use more; and using more, pay more. Meaning, however, not to put you in the wrong, but myself in the right, I do not push the argument to that length, because I readily agree, that in paying for articles bought and used, you have beyond the fruits of the soil, on which I depend, ways and means which I have not. You draw chiefly the interest we jointly pay for the funds we were obliged to borrow for the fees and costs the suit Old Bull put us to. Your tenants also turn their hands so ingeniously to a variety of handicraft and other mechanical productions, that they make not a little money from that source. Besides all this, you gain much by the fish you catch and carry to market; by the use of your teams and boats in transporting and trading on the crops of my tenants; and indeed in doing that sort of busines for strangers also. This is a fair statement on your side of the account, with the drawback, however, that as your tenants are supplied with a greater proportion of articles made by themselves, than is the case with mine, the use of which articles does not contribute to the common purse, they avoid in the same proportion, the payments collected from my tenants If I were to look still further into this matter and refer you to every advantage you draw from the union of our persons and property, I might remark, that the profits you make from your teams and boats, and which enable you to pay your quota, are in great part drawn from the preference they have in conveying and disposing of the products of my soil; a business that might fall into other hands, in the event of our separation. I mention this, as I have already said, not by way of complaint, for I am well satisfied that your gain is not altogether my loss in this more than in many other instances, and that what profits you immediately may profit me also in the long run. But I will not dwell on these calculations and comparisons of interest, which you ought to weigh as well as myself, as reasons against the measure to which you threaten a resort. For, when I consult my own heart, and call to mind all the endearing proofs you have given of yours being in sympathy with it, I must needs hope that there are other ties than mere interest, to prevent us from ever suffering a transient resentment on either side, with or without cause, to bring on both, all the consequences of a divorce; consequences, too, which would be a sad inheritance indeed for our numerous and beloved offspring.

As to the other point, relative to the head stewards, I must own, my worthy husband, that I am altogether at a loss for any cause of dissatisfaction on your part or blame on mine: It is true, as you say, that they have been oftener taken from among my tenants than yours; but, under other circumstances the reverse might as well have happened. If the individuals appointed had made their way to the important trust, by corrupt or fallacious means; if they had been preferred merely because they dwelt on my estate, or had succeeded by any interposition of mine, contrary to your inclination; or finally, if they had administered the trust unfaithfully, sacrificing your interests to mine, or the interests of both to selfish or unworthy purposes—in either of these cases, you would have ground for your complaints. But I know, Jonathan, that you are too just and too candid not to admit that no such ground exists. The head stewards in question could not have been appointed without your own participation as well as mine.—They were recommended to our joint choice by the reputed fairness of their characters, by their tried fidelity and competency in previous trusts, and by their exemption from all charges of impure and grasping designs; and so far were they from being partial to my interest at the expense of yours, that they were rather considered by my tenants as leaning to a management more favorable to yours than to mine. I need not say that I allude to the bounties direct and indirect to your teams and boats, to the hands employed in your fisheries, and to the looms and other machineries, which, without such encouragements, would not be able to meet the threatened rivalships of interfering neighbors; I say only, that these ideas were in the heads of some of my tenants. For myself, I should not have mentioned them, but as a defence against what I must regard as so unfounded a charge, that it ought not to be permitted to make a lasting impression.

But, laying aside all these considerations, I repeat, my dear Jonathan, that the appointment of the head steward lies as much, if not more, with you than me. Let the choice fall where it may, you will find me faithfully abiding by it, whether it be thought the best possible one or not, and sincerely wishing that he may equally improve better opportunities of serving us both, than was the lot of any of those who have gone before him.

Jonathan, who had a good heart as well as a sound head and steady temper, was touched with this tender and conciliatory language of Mary; and the bickering which had sprung, ended as the quarrels of lovers *always*, and of married folks *sometimes* do, in an increased affection and confidence between the parties.

FASHIONABLE PARTIES & LATE HOURS.

BY M. M. NOAH.

We are killing ourselves in this country by inches, and that for a tall man or an amazonian woman, is a dreadful reflection. In sooth, our late hours break in terribly upon real comfort, sound health, and that refreshing sleep which "seals up the eyelids" in calm and soft repose, and ministers to our real enjoyments. We marvel why *fashion*, instead of being represented in bewitching and attractive colors, is not drawn with a Medusa's head, fiery eyes and snaky crest—or, under the silken cowl and wreaths of roses, skeleton head peeping out as a warning—a caution in time—a *memento mori*.—In this country we eat and dance ourselves to death with much more rapidity than they do at the Sandwich Islands.

I met a friend on the *pave* last week, who said, "Will you come to our party to-morrow night?" "A party? How? Comfortable dish of tea, game of whist, glass of whiskey-punch, and a sandwich, eh?" "Oh, no—a real tearer—a dancing jam—a regular turnout—been preparing a fortnight. I must give a couple every year for the sake of the world you know." "The world, ha! Well, I'll come, and if I don't, you won't miss me in the squeeze. Tell me, for old acquaintance sake, how much will the party cost?" "Why, about fifteen hundred dollars." "Fifteen hundred dollars!—Prodigious! How many charming *tertulias* in Spain, *conversaziones* in Italy, and *soirees* in France, would fifteen hundred dollars procure—and all this sum swallowed up in one dancing frolic!"

I determined to go, and a friend promised to call for me in his carriage. I was ready at seven, and sat quietly until nine—half past nine—ten; when, just as I was ringing for my slippers, and preparing, as Monsieur Morbleu says, for my night-cap, *rat-tat-tat* goes the coachman, and in walked my friend—pumps and tight pants on—white gloves and perfumed handkerchief. "So, sir, a pretty time you have called for me; why I have been ready since seven o'clock. "Seven o'clock! why, bless you, the company only begin to assemble at ten; and even now we are rather early." "Early, do you call it? Go out to spend the evening at half past ten o'clock! Well, well, I suppose we must not be out of the fashion—so come along."

Our carriage rattled up one of the principal streets, and a glare of light was showered in all directions from the house. We fell in behind a range of coaches, and had to wait until our turn, and found, on alighting, a retinue of yellow servants to usher us in the mansion; to take our coats, hats, and canes, and prepare us in form for the *entree*. Every thing was elegant—gaiety, fashion, and pleasure reigned triumphant; beauty, in resplendent beams, shed its halo over the scene; plenty, from its golden horn, was poured forth in all directions; music, and the giddy dance, were kept up with unabated vigor until the russet morn had nearly flickered the east. I got home; tossed and tumbled for two or three hours in bed, and then rose for the duties of the day.

Having occasion to call on an old gentleman about twelve o'clock, I found him in his parlor, which the breakfast table before him. "What, not breakfasted yet?" "O yes, long ago—this is for my daughters, who came from the party about three o'clock, and are not yet up." In a few minutes the young ladies entered; but oh, how altered!—where were the bounding step and elastic gait—the brilliant eye, the jocund smile—the silken attire—the well-dressed hair, and jewelled form of last night's entertainment? They were pallid and exhausted—their eye, their hair, their dress, all *en dishabille*—both with a hectic cough—both looking as woe-begone and spiritless as if they had just escaped from the siege of Troy. "Have you slept well, girls?" said the anxious parent. "Not a wink, father—we tossed and tumbled and worried for several hours, but not a wink of sleep—oh, my head, my head—and oh, my bones, my bones."—"Probably your restlessness arose from eating too heartily at supper." "No such thing, father—why, I only ate a little chicken, salad, a wing of turkey, some jelly, a few macaronies and mottoes, a dozen pickled oysters, and drank a few glasses of champaign, that's all—excepting a sponge cake or two, and a glass of lemonade, during dancing, and a little ginger sweetmeats. There's Lizzy ate twice as much as I did." "No I did'nt, but I was more select, father; a few slices of cold tongue—a piece of a-la-mode beef—three pickles—a few olives, some *blanc monge*—two plates of ice-cream—a little floating island—some truffles and bons bons—and oranges, plumcake, and custard during the evening. I'm sure I don't care much for solids." "And did you dance after supper?" "To be sure we did; one cotillion, one contra dance, the mazourka and a gallopade." The murder's out! no wonder at head-aches, and bone-aches, and heart-aches, and sleepless hours, after so much eating—churning these singular masses of food and contradictory condiments in a delicate female stomach, with scarcely sufficient gastric juice to digest the wing of a pheasant. That's the way our girls kill themselves prematurely; that's the cause of our heavy weekly lists of interments; of the many cases of consumption, uncharitably carried to the credit of our climate. Alas! how many charming women are hurried to the grave by carelessness; by the bewitching attractions of fashon; by keeping late hours; by thin clothing, and by eating too much! The observation made by strangers is, "how pale and thin your ladies are!" Why will they not have resolution enough to discard these seducing and destructive allurements; why not enjoy life soberly, discreetly, prudently?

What can be more agonizing to true affection than to see the girl nourished with tenderness in infancy, amiable, intelligent and accomplished, gradually sinking into the grave ere she reaches the age of womanhood? The pride and delight of fond parents and numerous friends, the rose which early bloomed, daily fading in the brilliancy of its color, and drooping like the lily of the vale? To see the eye, once so brilliant, sunken, heavy, and dull, and the lips, once so ruby, now thin and pallid? To witness the being so beloved, so cherished, the victim of slow, but unerring disease, not constitutional, but brought on by neglect, by fashion? To see the vision recede from the sight, step by step, until evening frowns upon its setting glory, and the tomb closes upon it forever!

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided against *the town of Lowell*, in the action brought against them by Mr. Currier, for the injury sustained by him sometime since, from the neglected state of the roads, by which his chaise, in which was also a young lady, was thrown down a precipice. The verdict is $7000—a pretty round sum.

A great Wolf Hunt is in preparation in Addison county, Vermont, in which some 20 towns are to join. Detachments from each town organized under a Captain, are to march to the common rendezvous on the 28th inst. "armed with guns, pitch forks, axes and other weapons, and each provided with two days rations," the line of march is then to be pointed out, and the hunt to begin. The wolves in the neighboring mountains are said to be very mischievous.

Great Sale.—A lot on William street, composed of part of the yards of the Bank of America, and of the adjoining houses next the corner of Wall and William st., having 31 feet front, 38½ rear and 75 in depth, was sold at auction yesterday, for fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars!—*N. Y. Amer.*

[Sterne has told us, "they manage these things better in France." How widows manage to get husbands there, the following advertisement from the *Courier Francais* of the 17th of last month, will show.]

"*Marriage.*—A widow, 46 years of age, without children, and possessing an income of 50,000 francs, is desirous of uniting herself with a person who has seen the great world *(le grande monde.)* Address Madame de Nauteuil, rue de Bondy, No. 13, post paid."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We copy the following letter,—without knowing or pretending to conjecture whether it be in the main true or erroneous. As to Major Barry's reforms in the Post Office department, we are wholly incredulous.—Mr. Kendall is too active and rancorous a party politician to make a trustworthy Post Master General. This station should be set apart from the political game, and filled by a person who could command universal confidence. Mr. Kendall would be held to be a minister of political police, as devoted and useful to a party as Fouche was in Paris to his favorite ruler of faction. Already the impression is general that he has been chosen specially for the purpose of rendering the whole Post Office machinery ministerial to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Washington, April 21.

Mr. Barry, the Post-Master-General, is about to leave his office and to visit some of the northern cities preparatory to his journey to the West and his departure on a mission to Spain. This morning, the two Assistant Post-Masters-Generals called a meeting of the Clerks of the office, at which Mr. Hobbie announced the intended departure of Mr. Barry, at the same time stating that he was to go into another branch of the public service. Resolutions were immediately adopted by the Clerks, expressive of their regret at the departure of Mr. Barry, and their gratitude for his kind and gentlemanlike department towards them, &c. It is well understood that Mr. Kendall will immediately succeed Mr. Barry. He will come into the office under great advantages, and will bring to it, I doubt not, all the diligence, energy, and, if you please, severity which have characterized his administration of the duties of Fourth Auditor. Mr. Kendall, as I before remarked, will come into the Post Office under advantageous circumstances,—for he will, if I am not much mistaken, find it in pretty good trim. All the investigations into abuses of this office stop at the 10th of March 1833, when the department was re-organized and thoroughly reformed, under the direction of Major Barry. It was at that date, as you will recollect, that Mr. Brown was transferred from the mail contract bureau to the financial duties of the department. Since that time also the contracts in two sections of the northern division have been renewed, and are in operation on such terms and in such manner as to afford no ground for objection from any quarter. A system of economy and responsibility has since been adopted and is in operation, which will not fail, with good management, to bring the department out of its present pecuniary embarrassments at the close of the present fiscal year. But to Kendall the public will look for a system of management which will combine economy with the efficient performance of the duties and an extension of the facilities of the department.

Mr. Pickett, now superintendent of the Patent Office, and late Charge d'Affaires at Colombia, will, it is supposed, succeed Mr. Kendall in the Fourth Auditor's office. But he has at least two rivals whose pretensions are strongly urged, viz—Reuben M. Whitney and John T. Sullivan.

"My principles are to *limit* power if we can, so as to make every man as secure in voting for whom he pleases, as he is in matters of religion, in worshipping his Maker according to the dictates of his conscience. When power is so limited that no man can so use it as to injure his opponent, *then* and then *only*, do I consider myself safe."

Judge White.

The use of Tobacco, more especially in *smoking*, disposes to *idleness*, and idleness has by the learned, been considered as the root of all evil, "an idle man's brain" (says the celebrated and original Mr. Bunyan) "is the Devil's work shop."

Our Revolutionary Navy.—There is a branch of our annals which has been strangely neglected, and which is neither deficient in interest nor in material. We allude to our naval history. Every body has heard of Paul Jones and of Truxton; and every body knows by heart the achievements of Hull, Perry, Porter, McDonough and Bainbridge; but the early and desperate conflicts of our revolutionary navy are, for the most part forgotten, and by many were never heard of. Mr. Clarke, in his Naval History, and Goldsborough, in his Navy Chronicle, have alluded to these occurrences; but they have done so quite too summarily, though their works are valuable and accurate in recording the history of a later period! The gallant and bloody boat fights of Brewster, Hubbel, and Hawley, along the shores of Long Island Sound, where they encountered the Tories and British, are no where recorded, except in the memories of those who remain, and who participated in them. Among the feats recorded by Goldsborough, is that of a party of less than forty men, at Machias in Maine, who, when they heard of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, took possession of a lumber sloop, and, armed with thirteen pitchforks, a few sabres, ten or twelve axes, and some pieces of salt pork, sailed in pursuit of a British armed schooner, (carrying four sixpounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, with the proportionate armament of cutlasses, firearms, &c) laid her alongside, and after a short and desperate engagement, carried her by boarding. With the guns and ammunition, procured by this capture, they armed other vessels, and took many prizes.

Several little fleets were fitted out from Boston and its vicinity, and cruised with success, and repeatedly succeeded against very superior forces. The achievements of Hopkins, Mugford, Biddle, Williams, Waters and Whipple, are unsurpassed for their cool interpidity and good judgment.

Mr. Clarke relates the following instance, which exhibits very forcibly the daring character and adroit manœuvres, of our naval warriors at that day.

In June 1779, an expedition of United States vessels was fitted out and sailed from Boston. It consisted of the Providence, 32 guns, Com. Whipple; the Queen of France, 28 guns, Captain J. P. Rathburne, and the sloop of war Ranger, Capt. Simpson. About the middle of July, near the banks of Newfoundland, as the squadron lay in the fog, signal guns were heard and at intervals the sounds of ships bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a fleet. About eleven o'clock the fog began to clear off, when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprise, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after they perceived themselves to be in a fleet of one hundred and fifty sail, under the convoy of a seventy four, and several frigates and sloops of war. The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship and hailed her. She answered that the fleet was from Jamaica, bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered his Majesty's ship Arethusa, from Halifax, on a cruise. The American then inquired if they had seen any rebel privateers. The English replied that several had been driven out of the fleet. The American, Captain Rathburne, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on board, which he did; when, to his great astonishment, he found himself a prisoner.

Captain Rathburne then sent one of his own boats and the English captain's boat both well manned, to the ship, of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, notwithstanding many of the vessels were nearly within hail of the one captured. Rathburne then went alongside another large ship, and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Commodore Whipple came alongside and ordered Captain Rathburne to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible, as he was persuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Captain Rathburne then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested permission to remain. The Commodore at first disapproved of this project, but was at length prevailed upon by Captain Rathburne to stay in the fleet all day and capture as many vessels as they could, in the same manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after having captured eleven vessels, without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes—three of them having been retaken by the English.

No men are more enthusiastic in attachment to their profession than the officers of our navy, and to none could the honorable task of recording its history and achievements be more properly confided. It is a work requiring careful accuracy and patient research, and we should have no difficulty in naming more than one of our naval friends who would add to these requisites, finished scholarship, and not unpractised pens.—*Amer. Monthly*

FROM THE ST. LOUIS (MISSOURI) TIMES, APRIL 7.

Dreadful Fire—Burning of Fifty one Horses.—A terrific fire, threatening the destruction of the fairest portion of our city, broke out last night a little after 12 o'clock, on Market street. It commenced in the interior of the extensive livery stable owned by Messrs. Laveille and Morton, and at the time in the occupancy of Mr. John Calvert. The first intimation of the fire was given by the flames bursting from the building, and as it was built of wooden materials, and contained a large quantity of hay and other provender, all efforts to save it were fruitless. Attention was instantly directed to the rescue of the horses, but, horrible to say, fifty-one of these noble animals are supposed to have been burned with the building.—Others were let loose, wild with agony and fright—their manes on fire, and presenting a terrific spectacle; to relieve them from suffering, several were shot down.

From the stable, the flames communicated to the old Catholic church, which, having been abandoned, was temporally occupied as a warehouse. The walls of this building alone, are left standing. The goods—from eighty to one hundred crates of China, queen and glass ware—are all destroyed. Mrs. Perry's row of buildings, running from Second to Main street, were in imminent danger, as was, indeed, all the property in the neighborhood—a brisk wind prevailing at the time directly from the West. But, fortunately, no other damage was done. The new Catholic church, having a fire proof roof, was uninjured, except in the burning of two or three windows.

The loss cannot now be accurately estimated. Morton & Laveille, John Calvert and R. D. Watson—the latter owner of the goods—are the principal sufferers. The loss of the horses will be very heavy, but divided among their several owners in the city. Altogether the damage cannot be less than $15000. It is not, as yet, known how the fire was communicated.

An Original Anecdote.—A short time since, as the mail stage was going on a very dark night from Boston to Portsmouth, the driver was alarmed by the cry of "Oh Lordy! we are kilt every soul of us!" The driver jumped off his box, and found that he had driven into a cariole, demolished it, and 'spilt' an Irishman and two women. The driver, somewhat enraged that the gallant Hibernian should keep the middle of the road, gave him a pretty severe lecture, and concluded by asking him if he did not see the lights on the stage? "Yes, and to be sure and I did, and I drov right betwane them."

Portland Adv.

Bank of the United States.—A great deal has been said about the over issues of the United States Bank. To put this matter at rest, and prevent misrepresentations being used to the injury of business and the prosperity of the country, we give below a statement showing the condition of its affairs now as compared with the last five years.

Statement of the Bank of the United States, from the year 1831 *to* 1835, *inclusive.*

April 1.	Loans.	Bills.	Totals.
1835	37,173,747 75	22,926,468 96	60,100,216 71
1834	36,130,141 96	18,676,675 66	54,806,817 62
1833	41,574,206 29	22,749,723 50	64,323,929 79
1832	48,449,592 95	21,481,100 59	69,930,693 54
1831	43,742,458 32	14,725,923 30	58,468,380 62

	Funds in Europe.	Specie.	Nett circulation.
April 1.	Due to Bank.		
1835	2,421,354 90	16,448,814 86	20,544,736 90
	Due to Bank.		
1834	2,255,090 76	10,180,608 76	17,521,264 39
	Due to Bank.		
1833	3,942,019 53	9,001,661 93	18,033,205 40
	Due by Bank.		
1832	1,687,565 79	7,029,310 61	21,360,465 00
	Due to Bank.		
1831	180,339 86	12,485,609 61	18,238,492 00

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

The following extract from the Raleigh (N. C.) Star shows how very easily the adherents of Mr. Van Buren can manufacture "public sentiment" The cases cited by the Star, are in perfect accordance with most of the meetings held for the purpose of sending Delegates to the "Grand National Convention." The great body of the people, the honest and independent yeomanry of the country, take no part in the matter. A few interested partizans assemble, appoint themselves Delegates, and then, with the utmost effrontery, send forth their proceedings as the "voice of the people." The memorable example of George Kremer who "assumed the responsibility" of representing the entire State of Pennsylvania in the last Baltimore Convention, will not be without its parallel in the Farce which is about to be enacted at the same place. Yet the decrees of this "packed jury," of this assembly the mere representative of the interests and the designs of office-holders and office seekers, will be proclaimed to be the "voice of the people"—the wishes and the opinions of the Republican party. Will the freemen of this country surrender their freedom of opinion to the dictation of such an irresponsible body? Will they tamely submit to see their rights and their privileges wrested from them by the dependents upon Executive bounty? Never—every principle of independence, the welfare and the purity of our institutions, forbid it.

From the Raleigh Star.

"*Voice of the People!*"—*A 'great democratic meeting,'* composed of ELEVEN MEN, was held a few days ago in Northampton county, for the purpose of taking steps to send deputies to the *Van Buren* Baltimore Caucus. Two of these "*great democratic meetings*" have been held, we hear, in this county, but as yet we have been unable to find any of the people who can give an account of them. We learn from undoubted sources that by far the greater number of the V. Buren meetings which have been held in different parts of this State, were of a similar character. How easy a matter it is for the Regency to get up "*great Democratic* meetings," and manufacture out of them "the voice of the People!" But, as Maj Downing would say, when it comes to chainin the people to the car of their idol, then they will find themselves wofully balked.

The Cincinnati Æronaut.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th inst. contains an account from Mr. Clayton (who made a balloon ascension from that city on the 8th) of his ærial excursion. He took his departure from the amphitheatre at five o'clock, P. M. The wind at first carried him in a southeast direction. He rose, he says, to the altitude of two and a half miles, as indicated by his barometer. He passed over Little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river a little at his right. A little before six he passed over Batavia. He says he experienced no disagreeable sensation; but has no doubt that at an altitude of three and a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty in breathing, and a swelling in the head, is experienced. At twenty-five minutes after six, he had a view of the setting sun; thirty minutes after six he passed over Williamsburg; at seven o'clock, over Georgetown; a little before eight, over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the south. At about nine o'clock, he passed a little to the left of Portsmouth: was enabled to see, by the light of the moon, Scioto river, and the different places over which he passed. A little beyond Portsmouth, he had a fine view of the iron forges and furnaces, whose fires illuminated the atmosphere for a number of miles. Soon after this he was carried due east and immediately over Concord; next he was carried east northeast, which brought him at eleven o'clock, nearly up to Gallipolis, a little below which he crossed the Ohio river. He next passed into a more southerly current which brought him over the Kanawha river. At half after 12 o'clock, he passed over Charleston and in a few minutes was carried over the furnaces of the Kanawha salt works, and in sight of the fork formed by Gauly and New rivers. Soon after this he approached the earth, and finding his ballast was nearly exhausted, prepared for a descent; he threw his anchor over, which caught firmly in a tree, but finding, contrary to his "first impressions," that he was over a dense forest, he cut the cable, and again ascended to his former altitude. It now being very cold, he says he wrapt himself comfortably up, drank some brandy, felt comfortable and highly delighted with his novel trip, laid down in the bottom of his car, and in that situation dropt to sleep. He was awakened at last by his car striking. He landed at half after two o'clock, in safety, on a mountain 3000 feet above the level of the sea, (according to his barometer) called Stinson's Knob, in Munroe county, Virginia, from 350 to 400 miles from Cincinnati. A pretty good distance to be travelled in nine and a half hours! Of really intrepid Æronauts, Clayton surely bears the palm! Durant himself has been outdone.

The Washington Globe, of Wednesday, charges "the press of Tennessee" with having been recently bribed by the Bank! This imputation is ready for all the members of the Jackson party, who side with Judge White. They will learn how to regard that charge which they countenanced when it was preferred against others.

National Gazette.

From the Washington Sun.

We have kept an eye on the position of affairs, and would rather submit the following as the result that will be found at the close of the Vote by Electoral Colleges in 1836, should Mr. Webster decline being a candidate, which, at the present time, there is every probability he will do, as it would be worse than sacrificing him, should his friends persevere in keeping him before the public.

	White.	*Van Buren.*
Maine,	0	10
New Hampshire,	0	7
Vermont,	7	0
Massachusetts,	14	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	8	0
New York,	0	42
Pennsylvania,	30	0
Delaware,	3	0
New Jersey,	0	8
Maryland,	9	0
Virginia,	23	0
North Carolina,	15	0
South Carolina,	11	0
Georgia,	11	0
Alabama,	7	0
Mississippi,	4	0
Louisiana,	5	0
Illinois,	3	0
Missouri,	0	4
Kentucky,	15	0
Tennessee,	15	0
Ohio,	21	0
Indiana,	7	0
	212	71

But should Mr. Webster persevere, and "hope against hope," he may possibly, and very probably will, receive the following States;—Vermont, 7; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 3; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 7; 64—which will reduce Judge White's Vote to 148—SIX MORE VOTES than is necessary to insure an Election by the Electoral Colleges, and which will prevent that worst of evils, an Election by the House of Representatives.

Extraordinary Performance.—The purse of $1000 offered by Mr. *J. C. Stevens* to any one who should succeed in going ten miles, on foot, within the hour, was yesterday gained, *eleven seconds* within the time, over the Union course, L. I., by a Connecticut man, named *Henry Stannard*, a farmer of Kilingworth. Two others, as we learn from the Courier, went the 10 miles, one a Prussian, named *George W. Glauer*, who did the distance in 60 1-2 minutes—and the other an Irishman named *Mahoney*, who did it in 61 3-4 minutes.

There were at starting nine competitors, whose names and deeds are thus set forth in the Courier:

	MILES. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Stannard,	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Glauer,	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Mahoney,	1	1	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	2
Downes,	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	2 gave in		
McGargy,	6	7	7	7	5 gave in.					
Wall,	4	5	4	4 gave in.						
Sutton,	8	8	6	6 gave in.						
Mallaro,	9	9	8	8 fell and gave in.						
Vermillye,	7	6 gave in.								

The winner did not shew much fatigue, and was seen soon after riding about the Course.

The other two who went the ten miles received $200 each.

The Courier gives this statement of the time in which each mile was done by the winner:

	Min.	Sec.
1st. mile.	5	36
2d. "	5	45
3d. "	5	58
4th. "	6	29
5th. "	6	2
6th. "	6	3
7th. "	6	1
8th. "	6	3
9th. "	5	57
10th. "	5	54
	59	48

It is said that the course is six feet over a mile, making sixty feet more than the ten miles, in the distance run.

Now 60 feet being the 88th part of a mile, it would allow (taking the time of the last mile) four seconds, which is to be deducted, making the distance therefore in 59m. 44s.

The speed of the runners will be best estimated perhaps by stating that Stannard was accompanied the whole distance by Mr. Stevens on horseback, and that the horse was all the time on a fast canter.

There were not less than 30 to 40,000 persons present on the course, and a very large sum of money changed hands, the excitement at the Foot Race having been nearly as great as at the memorable race between Sir Henry and Eclipse.

FROM THE EXETER (N. H.) NEWS LETTER.

Married in Candia, Mr. Samuel Woodman, to Mrs. Sally Woodman. They had previously lived together in the marriage state for nearly thirty years. At the last Term of the Superior Court in this county, the wife's petition for a divorce, on account of the husband's extreme cruelty, was presented, the charges proved—and a bill of divorce granted. A new courtship commenced—the hatchet was buried—and the fond couple, too impatient to abide "the law's delay" of a fortnight, for the usual punishment, repaired incontinently to a magistrate, who united the ardent lover and the blushing bride in those sacred bonds that nothing but death—or the Superior Court—can sever.

"Divorc'd like scissors rent in twain,
Each mourn'd the rivet out;
Now whet and rivetted again,
They'll make the old shears cut."

N. B. The court does not sit again till December.

It is remarked in the Philadelphia Gazette that a daily paper is principally dependent for it existence from the income derived from advertisments. Many persons no doubt suppose when they pay $10 a year for a daily paper, that the publisher derives a considerable profit from their subscriptions. So far from this being the case, there is not a single paper in this country that could be sustained by its subscription list alone. In some cases, thousands of dollars must be contributed from the advertisement fund, to make up the deficiency on the other account.

Alex. Gaz.

A Villain Clutched.—Some three weeks ago a stranger of fine appearance, considerable intelligence and prepossessing manners, arrived at one of our Hotels by the Southern Stage. He very quickly made it known that he was a dealer in tobacco, and that he wished to purchase a large quantity of that article. He professed to be originally from the Island of Cuba, but immediately from New Orleans, at which latter place he stated, he was engaged in business with a partner, whose name was Castillo, his own being Clagget. He spent some eight or ten days with us, and succeeded in exciting high expectations. He occasionally conversed with the officers of our Banks, and spoke of checks expected from the Branch of the U. States Bank at New Orleans, on the Branch at Richmond. He was very politely told that his checks would be *collected* for him *without charge*, and *then* paid to him. He, however, determined it was best to advertise for 500 to 1000 hhd. tobacco, and visit Milton, N. C. and other adjacent places of business, before he commenced his regular operations. To this end he hired a horse and saddle from one of our citizens, borrowed a pair of saddle bags from the bar of the hotel, and departed.

The succeeding day at noon, another stranger from the west by the name of Ship, arrived in town, in pursuit of the renowned *Tobacco Merchant*, under the promise of a reward of $200 dollars for his apprehension. It now appeared that he was a sort of an itinerant *slight of hand dealer* in various hocus pocus arts, being so gifted by nature, as to be able to turn his genius to any sort of business that promised gain. We learnt from his pursuer that he had by his ingenuity succeeded in swindling the citizens of Memphis of upwards of 2000 dollars. From that place he proceeded to Winchester, Ten. where his pursuer first became acquainted with him. He there gave out that he had retired from business, and wished to settle a stock farm in that neighborhood. While there he appropriated to himself several valuables, such as a fine gold watch, a horse, &c. without allowing the proprietors thereof any adequate *quid pro quo*. He then styled himself James James. He assumed at different places five or six different names.

It now became evident, that his object here was to swindle the Banks out of a few thousands of their cash; but being disappointed, he decamped. He only tarried about three hours in Milton, but staid long enough to raise the price of tobacco one dollar in the hundred. He pretended there, he was going south to Caswell Court House; but by a circuitous route got round to the north and pushed for Halifax Court House where he arrived Friday night. He then sold his horse and saddle for $46, and prepared to take the stage for the east on Sunday morning. But in the Stage arrived an Irishman who had travelled in company with Mr. Ship, and recognizing him as the individual pursued by Ship, had him arrested, and when Mr. Ship reached there on Sunday, he found him snugly lodged in jail.

Danville Observer.

Mrs. Butler's book on the United States will be published on the first of May. We learn that the London edition is a mere reprint of the American. There is no difference in the text.—*National Gazette.*

We have read the first volume of Dr. Bird's new romance, "The Infidel, or the Fall of Mexico," and mean to copy soon one of its chapters. Supposing the second volume to equal the first, the work may be confidently described as equal at least to the high reputation which *Calavar* justly obtained for the author. It is a production of extraordinary strength and interest,—not indicative alone of superior faculties, but actually wrought in all points in a masterly manner.—*Ib.*

Editorial squabbles have sometimes been compared to a boxing match; but the defeated champion of a desperate cause has one great advantage over the beaten pugilist.—When the latter is unable to sustain the honors of the fist, there is no choice for him but to give in, or have his ribs beat in by his antagonist. But, in the conflicts of the pen, no such dire alternative awaits the vanquished combatant. If he possess bottom or brass enough, he can never be compelled to surrender. Though knocked down a hundred times, and unable to stand up to his man a moment, without shifting, he may at least make a drawn battle; for he may protract the contest, till his antagonist is weary, till the spectators are tired out, and *even the bottle-holders* quit the ring in disgust.

Ral. Reg.

Mississippi.—An intelligent gentleman in Mississippi, writing to us on other matters, obligingly adds the following information in regard to public affairs in that State:

"Our Governor has not made, nor can he now make, an Executive appointment of Senator to fill any part of the term following that of Gov. Poindexter's now expired. Our elections for State Senators and Representatives, a Judge of the Court of Errors, Proba'e Judges, and all other officers, and two members of Congress, will take place in November. Judge Cage, the late member, will probably be a candidate for re-election, to Congress, and if so, he will be on the White ticket. Our State Senate refused, on Constitutional grounds, to act with the other House at the late session, and no one present at the formation of our new constitution has condemned its course that I know of."—*National Intelligencer.*

Done to the Life!—Dewitt Clinton, who was gifted with the Junian point, as well as with statesmanlike abilities, once drew little Van's character in the following words:

"A political Grimalkin—purring over petty schemes—and mousing over sinister designs—without dignity of mind, or elevation of character."

This was said some 20 years ago! Time has confirmed the sagacity of the observer and developed more strongly the lineaments of his subjects. Never did a politician's character so universally strike all beholders in the same light.—*Rich. Whig.*

Rhode Island.—The Providence Journal still expresses a belief that a majority of the Whig ticket for Senators is elected. We shall know when the Legislature convenes (1st Wednesday in May) and probably not till then.

Unprecedented Gain.—Five lots of ground were bought in the Sixth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, in 1825, for twenty dollars per lot, and yesterday the same were sold by Messrs. Franklin & Jenkins, at auction, for *ten thousand dollars.*

"*Fresh from the People.*"—A meeting was lately held in Gloucester county, New Jersey, to send delegates "fresh from the People" to the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore. After a notice of—we know not how many weeks—the meeting assembled—*Fifteen* in number—Twelve of whom were *office holders*, getting their bread by the favor of Andrew Jackson. These are the patriots—to resist whose nomination, Andrew Jackson says, would be treason to the People.—*Del. Jour.*

CHAPTER ON GAMBLING—BY M. M. NOAH.

Figure to yourself, a double granite house of the largest dimensions, in one of the most fashionable squares of the great metropolis, surrounded by houses of the nobility and officers of the crown, in the centre of all that is elegant, accomplished and useful, in arts, arms, and science. The lower floor appropriated for offices, for the *maitre de cuisine*, for the refreshment rooms of waiters and liveried attendants. The grand staircase of Italian marble, and in the niches are beautifully executed statues of the graces, heavy Chinese and stained glass lamps and lustres are suspended over the grand entrance which leads to the suites of apartments above, where the festooned hanging, the rich Turkey carpets, and Persian ottomans, the tall mirrors, the molu lamps and candelabras, the gorgeous paintings and silken draperies, might vie with oriental magnificence—where the glare, and flash, and shower of light rival in brilliancy the mid day sun. In this place none but the *elite* of fashion and wealth enter; here the warrior and statesman may be found; the lord of millions, and the heirs of castles and countless acres; the choicest wines and the most delicate viands tempt the appetite; the air is perfumed, and all is splendor and intoxicating bliss; yet this apparently terrestrial paradise is called hell, and very properly so, for it is a gambling house, where all the passions which can agitate human nature are seen in countless variety; where hope and fear, avarice and waste, joy and grief, expectation and despair, alternately reign; where desperation urges the last stake and the pistol is the last refuge.

We have our hells in this city, our genteel and select gaming houses, where friends meet to win each other's money, and where the initiatory steps to a gambler's life and a gambler's fate are clearly developed.

The other night, hearing the rattling of balls in a room brilliantly illuminated in one of our public streets, I strolled in to see what was going on, and there beheld two boys not over fifteen years of age, playing billiards, so very short that they had to stand tip-toe to use the mace and cue with certainty—an old man, the keeper of the table, was marking for them. They were fashionably dressed; one of the little urchins had a cigar in the corner of his mouth, and the other had a fur cap neatly cocked on the side of his head, and at every pause in the game took a sip of something which might have been wine and water, probably something stronger; the little fellows moved briskly around the table, and were by no means novices. They were pretty boys, delicately featured, children of rich parents; any father might be proud of such boys, and yet would be spared much anxiety and pain to be without them. What are they good for; what prospect have they through life, commencing life thus? Initiated at an early age in vice and extravagance, for them study can have no charms, industry no allurements, a sober, happy, temperate life, no attractions. Pleasure and play are the twin stars of their destiny; and an early grave in penury their only reward. Who stand accountable for this ruin? *Parents.* Up to a certain age, the age of discretion, a father is responsible for the sins of a child; hence the strong declaration of the early moral writers "that the father who does not bring up his son to some profession or calling is a villain;" and so he is; he is the assassin of his own child.

When the two boys had finished their game, paid the bill, lit their cigars, and buttoned up their coats for a walk, the old marker was left alone. He had been a great gambler in his time, and was like a broken down race horse, who could not give up the turf. "Do you know," said I, "that I have some curiosity to learn what was the largest sum you ever won at cards at a sitting? "Why, when I was a young fellow, I kept company with all the young fellows in town, and one night won thirty thousand dollars at brag." "Prodigious! Thirty thousand dollars"" "Yes, I played all night and lost it all back, except eight hundred dollars, and I would have lost that, but that it was Sunday morning, and I heard the bells ring for church, and recollected that I had promised my wife to go and hear the bishop preach. So I washed my hands and face, smoothed my hair, and with downcast looks and pious features, joined in the Litany and chaunted the Psalms."

There are many such, no doubt, in the world. "But did you never forswear gaming?"

"O frequently, but always broke my oath; one night I lost three thousand dollars, all I had in the world, and I walked home quite melancholy with a friend. It was past two o'clock, and I invited him to drink a glass of brandy and water. I swore all the bitter oaths I could remember, that I never again would handle cards. While I was thus swearing, feeling in my pocket for a little loose tobacco, I found a bank note of a hundred dollars. All my gaming propensities revived in an instant; let's go back, said I, and try our luck once; with this hundred I may win five thousand. We went back, and I lost the note in than five minutes, and here I am not worth a penny."

While there are many such cases, many similar scenes to be recounted, many acts of such tragedies to be rehearsed, how seldom do we contemplate the forlorn and desolate condition of the fond but wretched wife, whose husband is a victim to this ruinous passion, and whose children, alas! are walking in the same steps.

Night after night she sits alone, by the expiring embers, waiting the return of her truant, but still beloved husband; each knock of the door, each jar and jingle of the bell alarm her, until she becomes nervous from solitude and watchfulness; the chirping of the cricket on the hearth, or the moaning of the wind through the casement, serves only to make "night hideous." The midnight bell tolls, and still he comes not; the hour of one is struck, two, sometimes three in the morning, ere his steps are heard through the passage, and then he enters pale, haggard, tormented with passion and disappointment, and excited by liquor; not a kind word, not a soft look, or an endearing expression for her whose love he should prize above all earthly jewels. The wretched partner of his misfortune goes to her bed restless, feverish, with head-ache and heart-ache. For every pang thus wantonly inflicted on a tender wife and mother, a life of penance can scarcely atone—and those who would escape from the stings of a wounded conscience, and a punishment commensurate with sin, must gather resolution and avoid scenes of gaming and ruin—the loss of fame and fortune, of lasting happiness and peace of mind.

American Diamond.—A communication in the Richmond Enquirer contains the following statement:

"A Diamond weighing upwards of 5 carats [5 carats] was found on the plantation of Mr. Brooks, in the county of Prince Edward, by one of his children, who, it is supposed, was attracted by the rays of light emitted from its surface. It has been examined by several scientific gentlemen, among whom was the Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sydney College; all of whom pronounce it the pure carbon. The discovery of a great treasure appears to have been the work of Providence; for Mr. Brooks was a very poor man, and besides, is much involved. Since the discovery, however, he may occupy the station that formerly did, as regards the riches of this world. *Mr. Brooks is disposed to sell.*"

At the lowest computation, a brilliant of the first water weighing five carats would be worth $500, and if this diamond of five carats is of that character, it would bring $15,000.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

We learn that in consequence of certain statements in the newspapers, impugning his character as an officer, Captain R. of the Navy, has arrived in Washington and demanded a Court Martial, which he solicits may be convened for his trial as soon as practicable. We also learn that in consequence of this circumstance, and, from motives of delicacy, desiring to decline any responsible trust until his character is free from the imputation which now rests on it, he has requested of the Department to be relieved from serving as President of the Board of Examination which is about to meet at Baltimore.—*National Intelligencer.*

IRISH RUINS.—By Mas. S. C. Hall.

AN EXTRACT.

We soon overtook a very respectable looking man; I was told he was a butcher—one who had stared ruin in the face until at length he stared it out of countenance.

"I don't know how it was," said our guide, "but iviry thing in the wide world went wrong with the poor craythur; to be sure he was often fond of the drop—what else have we to console us? He might have been too fond of it—the thing is possible—I have a lanin myself that way, but only of a Sunday after mass—bad cess to the taste ever passes my lips till then. Well, he was a grate boy—and what was harder than all upon him, the girl he loved turned agin him—and when the Steamers came in fashion, with their great wagel claws, bating the brains out of the salt water, Murtough was done intirely, for all the cattle were shipped clane and clever for England. 'It's ruin'd like my country,' said Murtough, 'and no thing can put past our luck.' And the poor boy low grew worse and worse, until ne'er a man in the shambles tossed his little finger so high as Murtogh Delaney.

Well, one day he was'nt so far gone as usual. Not high toast—it was about ten o'clock in the morning—but any how, as he was turning a corner by the bridge, what should run up again him but blind Kisheen and his pipes, and he fell right into the water; well the girl I spoke of was passing at the same time, and without a word or a skreech as most women are mighty skreelish in general without a word, faith, she dashed in after him like a mermaid—and may be he hadn't enough to do to save her—and then when he got her on the bridge she turned from him, without a word, only she said 'twas better to be drowned in water than die by whiskey.

Well somehow the word took hold of his heart and he pondered it over and over, and went that night into Lawrence Mulloger's store-shop, and stood the sight of the drams and the smell of the hot whiskey punch without so much as tasting, and afther that he sat off for the girl's house, and she was winding off a reel, and the clothes she had on in the morning hanging drying still by the fire and no stockings on her feet, for she owned but the one pair, and those she had put on for decency when she had the luck to go into Ross—for well he knew that if she liked she might marry any boy who could afford her a dozen pair of the whitest in Belfast—and that's saying a grate deal—he stood before her on the flure, and he thought a light from heaven broke upon him, though she did'nt spake nor seem to heed him; he thought how good and quiet and tractiable she was in her family—slaving like a negro; and how she had risked her life for him—and he saw the trouble she had given her traced out on her pale face—

'And Ellen,' (her name was Ellen,) 'Ellen!' says he, 'if—I know I have cheated many an oath agin whiskey—but if I join the Temperance Society, and remain faithful to it—say for a year or two—will you marry me then?'

'Murtough,' says she, 'I'm not going to tell a lie—my heart has been crushed intirely through the drink. My father's lost his reason wid it, and the smell of it's never off my mother; it's the ruin of the country—the ruin of ould Ireland. It—oh, Murtogh, it's impossible—you never will give it up!'

'Didn't I stand the sight of forty-seven men going down about half as many mouths in less than half as many minutes,' said Murtogh, 'and the smell of Lawrence Daly's seven tumblers going down his throat—and never touch't it? And now Ellen dear, smell the breath on me,' he added as he placed his lips close to hers, 'and you can tell if the drop has passed here—through all my temptation—and then say if there's hope for me.'

Ellen looked up, and clasping her hands earnestly, 'God strengthen you, Murtogh, and if he does there is'——

'A year or two, Ellen?'

'One year is as good as twenty; and if you keep from it one year; this day—no to-morrow, twelve months—for you tasted it this morning—neither poverty, nor sickness, nor sorrow, shall hinder me from being your wife; and if—if—not, Murtogh—why there's no use in talking, but the green sod in the church yard will make the young heart and the broken heart asy.'

Well, we all wondered what in the world has come over Murtogh—he grew so steady and so sober, and we did'nt think it was the same man was in him; he had more gumpshon than ever, and somehow some of the calves stayed with him instead of turning to English veal; and pigs and the like; and the quality after a while took to buying from him—and Ellen no longer looked crooked to the broken windows of Lawrence's dram-shop as she passed on t'other side of the way, for at last she had full faith in Murtogh's promise"——

"And they were married?"

"Ay, in troth, and Ellen is one of the best and happiest wives in Ross, and he the most thriving man: and the world an' all wouldn't argufy Murtogh but what whiskey is the biggest ruin in all Ireland! And my lady, 'twas all owing to Murtogh's going to a good gintleman well known in these parts—one Mr. George Carr—and writing his name in a book, promising not to touch a drop of speerits, pure or mixed; and it seems this way is a dale surer than taking an oath again 'em—somehow or other we forgets our word, but we aren't mane enough to put our pen to a lie; so when we does what a dale of the gentry done before us, why honor and shame are both pushing us on to stick to the word we wrote upon paper. Myself thinks I'll be afther following the way of Murtogh Delaney."

REPORT OF NEWS FROM FRANCE

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday last.

We received the following, yesterday morning, in a handbill, from the office of the Boundary Gazette, published at Calais, the frontier town on the eastern border of Maine. We do not consider the report entirely undeserving of notice, though we conceive it much the most probable that it is a fabrication. Our latest authentic news from Liverpool is to March 24, and we have no later intelligence direct from France, than that received by the last packet from Liverpool.

CALAIS, APRIL 17, 1835.

By the brig Mong, which arrived at St. Andrews on Wednesday last, in 17 days from Liverpool, we learn that the *French Chamber of Deputies dissolved without making the appropriation for the payment of the American Claim.*

The Mong brings Liverpool dates up to March 29.

There are only five days difference between the date of our previous advices (when every appearance promised a favorable issue to the indemnity bill) and the date alleged to have been brought by the above arrival; we cannot therefore assert positively that the report is untrue, but it is certainly highly improbable. If it have any foundation at all, it may be that the Chambers had only taken a temporary recess before any final action on the indemnity question. It is, however, so entirely at variance with the state of affairs which is known to have existed only five days before, that we incline to the opinion that the story is destitute of any foundation at all.

The Boston Courier says, that, on the receipt of the handbill in Boston, "people were rather excited on Change, and speculations were for a moment suspended, but as people began to look at the matter, it was all considered a hoax, and every thing went on as usual as before.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Richmond Whig of 30th April.

SOLD TO THE DUTCH!

We have met the enemy, and—WE ARE THEIRS.

(—Anecdote of the Petersburg Election.)

We confess that the results of the *fourth Monday* have settled the question as it relates to the character of the next Legislature of Virginia. Enough is already known to establish the fact, that in that Body there will be a strong Administration, and according to present appearances, a decided *Van Buren majority.* This last circumstance was to us wholly incredible, until the defeat of Curtis in Hanover, Healy in Middlesex, Pollard in King William, Ruffin in Surry, Shell and Wilkes in Brunswick, Cabell in Nelson, and Cocke for the Senate in the District of Amherst, Albemarle and Nelson, (a result anticipated by neither party,) announced in rapid succession, left us no reason to doubt that such *was the will of the People!*

As far as we and the present contest are concerned, we for our single selves, *strike the flag*, which until this moment, we believed would wave in eventual triumph.

The Van Buren party have the destiny of Old Virginia in their hands. May they exercise their ascendancy as to revere her ancient principles, respect her renown, and protect her liberties. All *we* can do in this behalf at present, is to pray. For ourselves we have fought the fight while a man was left to tread the decks. Individually and apart from country and the old cause of Human Right and Liberty, we had nothing to gain by victory, and nothing to lose by defeat! If we have displayed much zeal they were inspired by no mercenary expectation, no grovelling aspirations: we have had in contemplation, nothing but the welfare of the people and the maintenance of their liberties and rights.—So far as our head is concerned, it is all one to us, what star is in the ascendant, and who rules the destinies of the State.

We therefore submit with a good grace, to that which we have done our devoir to avert and to which we must submit whether we will or no. The event leaves us where it found us, in uncompromising hostility to those who have abused their trust, and prostituted the generous confidence of the people, to the promotion of unholy schemes of aggrandizement: and a curse overtake the dastard who forsakes in this its dark and gloomy hour, the great cause.

Let poltroons desert to the strong party, and mercenary politicians slide down to the other side, from the fence, on which they have long been stationed, in inglorious security, awaiting the fortune of the field; the brave and generous man will love his cause the better for its misfortunes, and press to the rescue of its colors the more they are menaced.

ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) April 26.

A man took the pains to start early and walk all the way from Baltimore so as to be in time to give his testimony yesterday morning in our court, on a trial for theft, which had been removed from Baltimore city court. He was proceeding to paint the character of the unfortunate accused, just to his own fancy, having known him intimately, and constantly associated with him for at least three years past, when a most embarrassing interruption was experienced by the inquiry, "how can that be possible, as you have just been released from more than that length of servitude in the Penitentiary?" The disinterested witness stood astounded by a committal for perjury, with which he stood detected in open court, as a reward for his *pains*, after which the trial of his intimate friend proceeded.

Republican.

The Estate of the late Mr. Samuel Slater, who died recently at his residence in Webster, Mass., is estimated at about *Two Millions of Dollars!* the result of a life devoted with singular perseverance and industry to the manufacturing business, into which he has introduced many valuable improvements.

The Boston Atlas, of Wednesday last says:—"Mr. Webster's friends in Massachusetts, our Southern friends may be well assured, will never abandon the Whig candidate. Mr. Webster will never withdraw from the field, nor will Massachusetts ever desert him."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1835.

Disastrous Fire in Wilmington.—It is with great regret we learn that a serious calamity has befallen Wilmington in the destruction of the new and valuable steam Planeing Machine belonging to Aaron Lazarus, Esq., and the steam Rice Mill belonging to the estate of Wm. G. Beatty, Esq. together with a very large quantity of Naval Stores, planed and rough Lumber, &c. The greater part of the loss falls, we understand, upon Mr. Lazarus, one of the most enterprising and respected men of which any community can boast.

Since writing the above, we have received the following particulars of the disaster from a friend in Wilmington.

Wilmington, May 2, 1835.

DEAR SIR: It is with regret I have to inform you that I have just returned from an extensive conflagration of property. About 10 o'clock this forenoon, the roof of a large stone ware-house, situated a few rods from the Steam Planeing Machine, was discovered to be on fire. Attached to the building were several sheds, under which Lumber, and barrels Turpentine were stored. In a few moments the sheds were on fire, and the blaze communicated to the adjacent combustible materials. In a very short time something like 8,000 bbls. of Naval Stores were on fire, and the large piles of Lumber, common and planed, shared the same fate. It was impossible now so to check its ravages as to save the planeing Machine on the North, and the Steam Rice Mill belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. G. Beatty, on the South, and these two valuable Mills are no more.

The Planeing Machine, you are aware, was owned by our friend Mr. Lazarus and Messrs. Seymore, Bergen & Co. of N. York. The Naval stores partly owned by Mr. Lazarus, and you will perceive that estimable citizen has suffered most severely. By great exertions Mr. O'Hanlon's Brick house was saved, which prevented the fire from extending up to Town, though we had to cut down his piazza. Fortunately the new steamer, Duncan McRae, was not on the Stocks; nothing could have saved her. The wind was at first N. E. but afterwards veered to S. E. Most of the Rice from the rice mill was saved.

The entire value of the property destroyed cannot be less than from *Seventy Five to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.*

The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the chimney of the Planeing Machine. There was but little, if any insurance on all this property.

The Lyceum.—We are requested to state, that the delivery of the Lecture fixed for this evening, is postponed until Tuesday evening next, the 12th inst., in consequence of the professional engagements of the gentleman to whom the duty had been assigned.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We learn that at the late meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, the Directors were authorized to make a Dividend of Five per cent. preparatory to admitting the new Stockholders to a participation in the corporate privileges, and that a considerable surplus still remained undivided, for the joint benefit of the new and old Stockholders.

The Directors were also authorized, at such time as they may think proper, to open Books for subscriptions to the balance of the Capital authorized by the new Charter.

Cotton.—A number of large crops have come to market within the two or three weeks past, and have brought high prices; generally from 16½ to 16¾, but occasionally as high as 17 cents. Fine times for the planters, if they will exercise a little prudence, and not give too much for lands and negroes.

South Carolina Rail Road.—We rejoice to find that this great enterprize is rapidly increasing its business, and daily gaining ground in the favor of the S. Carolina public. From the Charleston Courier we learn, that

The receipts from the 1st to the 25th April, (exclusive of the amount for conveying the mails,) has been	$18,271 94
The same time last year, they were	$11,099 57

The number of passengers has been 3745, 3412 bales of Cotton have been brought down, and 330 Freight Cars despatched from the Charleston Depository, laden with 990 tons of Merchandize.

The Company recently determined to pay off all responsibilities by the sale of Three Thousand additional shares of Stock, which were to be first open to the subscription of the old Stockholders, for two days, and then if it were not all subscribed for, the balance was to be open to subscription by other persons. The strongest evidence of the confidence of the stockholders, was manifested by the fact, that Three Thousand and four shares were subscribed for by the Stockholders on the first day, being four shares more than the whole number to be disposed of. On the second day, 2753 shares were subscribed, making in all 5757 shares, whilst only 3000 were wanting.

The Charleston Mercury is very earnestly and ably discussing the Presidential Question, with a view to secure the vote of South Carolina to Mr. White, as between him and Mr. Van Buren. The Columbia Times, of the same party, whilst it avows its preference of Mr. White over Mr. Van Buren, cannot consent to enter the lists in favor of the former, because of his vote for the Force Bill, and advocacy of the Protest and Proclamation, and thinks that South Carolina never will vote for him.

Strawberries.—We gathered a few ripe Strawberries from our garden on Saturday last, the first we have seen this season, though a week or two later than usual.

Tornado.—A violent Tornado was experienced in Liberty county, Geo. on the 25th ult. Besides prostrating trees, it destroyed a cotton house and several negro houses on the plantation of Richard J. Arnold, killing six negroes, and wounding others.

Justice, if not Law.—At a late Hastings Court in Williamsburg, Va. a case of assault and battery was decided under the following circumstances. The Plaintiff was brother to the Defendant's wife, and brought suit for damages sustained by a severe beating inflicted on him by Defendant. On the trial it was proved that Plaintiff had whipped his sister, which occasioned the castigation he received from the Defendant. The Jury, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty as to the *Defendant*, but ordered the *Plaintiff* to receive 39 lashes, and the costs of suit to be paid by Plaintiff's counsel, which sentence was immediately carried into effect. The law of the case, we presume, will be found in the *second section* of "Lynch's Law."

A Candid Man.—A few days ago we received the following note from the postmaster of a small village in Georgia:

"*April* 23, 1835.

"MR. EDITOR: Your paper directed to this Office to Mr. *Wm A Spear*, you will discontinue; the reason, he authorises me to say, is, that he is runaway. Respectfully."

We wish Mr. Spear had extended his politeness a little further, and informed us, *where he has run to*; for we have a strong desire to give him a letter of introduction to any printer who may reside in the neighborhood of his new residence. This we could have done with very great propriety, seeing that our acquaintance is of near six years standing, during all which time we have been in the habit of addressing him at least once a week, and occasionally, besides, a special letter vulgarly called a *dun*. We regret to say, however, that until we received the above note, the correspondence has been entirely on our side. We would feel much obliged to any of our brothers of the craft in Georgia, for any information as to the whereabouts of our missing *patron*.

Money.—Every New York paper which we open affords some new evidence of the abundance of money in that city, and of the speculative spirit to which it has given birth. Stocks of all kinds, Rail Road, Bank, and Insurance, have risen prodigiously, some of the former going up at the rate of 10 per cent. per week. Goods of all kinds, too, have been sensibly affected. And as for Real Estate, there appears to be a mania prevailing. No price seems to be too extravagant for houses and lots in the city or vicinity, and however high a price may have been paid, still the purchaser finds some one ready to pay a higher. A few of the more timid people, however, fear a reaction, which is very apt to follow so much speculation and over-trading.

The Branch Bank of the United States at Washington has commenced the operation of winding up its concerns, preparatory to the expiration of the charter.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Ladies composing the Methodist Episcopal Working Society.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 16th Anniversary of "the Fayetteville Light Artillery Company," are instructed to present you their thanks for the very pretty and appropriate present tendered by your laudable Association on that occasion. The Gift, Ladies, was warmly contended for by every individual of the Company—but, the Boon could not be won by *all*. The fortunate competitor, the Committee have no doubt, will wear it with respect to you, credit to himself, and honor to the corps to which he is attached.

Accept Ladies, the assurance of our esteem and gratitude.

JNO. CARNEY, JAS. G. COOK, C. J. ORRELL, J. B. MARSH, H. L. MYROVER, } *Committee*

Mrs. MARY S. McNEILL, *Pres't M. E. W. S.*

April 27th, 1835.

To the Committee of Arrangement for the Celebration of the 16th Anniversary of the "Fayetteville Light Artillery."

GENTLEMEN:—Your respectful and flattering notice of our humble donation of a Rose, over which the Medal competed for in Target Firing was suspended, is most gratefully received. The Rose was one of rather unusual aspect, being the tri-colour, and composed of the colours Red, White, and Blue, but at the same time one of much meaning, and which a casual observer might not comprehend—the white being encircled, or encompassed by the other two colours, denotes Innocence and Virtue protected. We feel a confident assurance that should a foreign foe attempt an invasion of the Rights and Liberties of our Country and People and jeopardize our safety, we might with perfect assurance, look to each and every Officer and Member of the Light Artillery for that protection which virtue and innocence may justly claim.

We remain Gentlemen, yours respectfully.

(*Signed on behalf of the Female Association.*)

MARY S. McNEILL, *Pres't.*

To Messrs. John Carney, C. J. Orrell, H. L. Myrover, J. G. Cook, J. B. Marsh.

April 28th, 1835.

If "A Friend" will furnish us with his name, his communication shall be inserted.

Doctrines of the "Spoils" party.—Dutee J. Pearce, the Jackson member of Congress from Rhode Island, recently said in a letter, which was published with commendation by the party papers in Providence, as follows:

"I now state, that so far as I can be instrumental in effecting it, EVERY MAN IN THIS STATE WHO HOLDS AN OFFICE UNDER THE STATE AUTHORITIES, OR THOSE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, SHALL SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH SUSTAINS THEM—this, in my opinion, all ought to do; this I have no doubt all will do, and NONE BUT A RECREANT TRAITOR WOULD HOLD AN OFFICE UNDER ANY ADMINISTRATION WHICH HE COULD NOT IN CONSCIENCE SUPPORT.—SUPPORT THOSE WHO SUPPORT YOU; THIS IS MY DOCTRINE."

According to the general anticipation, Mr. Barry yesterday took leave of the General Post Office, and Amos Kendall was installed in his place.

Doct. Mason, recently appointed Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, (a personal friend and connection of Mr. Barry,) has also resigned his trust. It is said that P. S. Loughborough, Esq., who has for several years filled an agency in the Department, is to take post as Chief Clerk. This we should suppose to be a good appointment.

Nat. Int. 2d inst.

Merchant's Bank.—Sufficient stock having been taken to authorise the organization of this institution, an election for Directors was held at the Bank of Newbern, on the 21st inst., which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

JOHN SNEAD, JOHN BURGWIN, JOHN P. DAVES, M. E. MANLY, GEORGE SLOVER, WILL. C. HUNTER.

The following appointments have been made by the Board:

JOHN SNEAD, *President*, JOHN W. GUION, *Cashier*, JOHN COART, *Teller.*

We learn that the Bank will probably commence its discounts in the course of the ensuing summer.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

We would recommend the following sentences from the Mississippian, a thoroughgoing Jackson-Van Buren paper, to the special attention of the Raleigh Standard:

BRANCHING THE MINT.—The Hon. Thomas H. Benton is the father of a bill which was presented to the House of Representatives for branching the U. S. Mint to the South. It passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate.

It would be difficult to bring within a shorter compass as many errors of fact, as the above lines contain.

A Convention "*fresh from the People*," says the President in his letter to Mr. Gwin. Behold an example:

"The Van Buren members of our Legislature, (says the Louisiana Intelligencer) have appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, in behalf of the People of the State. This will save them the trouble of choosing for themselves."

The Prospect in Rhode Island.—The following opinions as to political probabilities in Rhode Island, are given by the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of the 22d inst.

"It is said by the Antimasons of this State, that the Hon. Wm. Sprague is their only candidate for the Senate of the United States, and that they would not agree on any other. The hopes of the Hon. Elisha R. Potter, are, therefore, obliterated. It is not improbable that Mr. Sprague will be insisted on by the Antimasonic party as a candidate; but, after a ballot or two, they will unite with the Administration party on the Hon. John Brown Francis, the present Governor, whose election will thus be rendered certain. In the contingency of an apparent absolute loss of every thing, it is not unlikely the Whigs, for the sole purpose of defeating the ambition of Francis, may unite on Mr. Sprague, and thus elect a Whig Antimason to the United States Senate. Mr. Sprague has always been a Whig, though an Antimason, and if elected would sustain the interests of the party. He is a very extensive manufacturer—was for many years the friend and partisan of Henry Clay, and only left him for the cause of Antimasonry.

Judge White's popularity is daily increasing in North Carolina, and there is every probability that he will obtain the vote of that State. The Halifax Advocate says: "but a few months ago, he was unthought of; and he is now one of the most prominent candidates for the next Presidency. There have been several meetings held throughout the State, recommending Hugh Lawson White for the Presidency. One in this place; one in the town of Oxford, and another in Lexington, Davidson County."

The Baltimore Gazette says there is no doubt that the whole line of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad will be prepared for travelling by the first day of July. "On a large portion of the route (says the Gazette) the rails are now laying, and preparations are making to extend it into the city of Washington, at such a location as will afford every desirable convenience to travellers. When this road shall have been completed, the travelling between the two cities will be immensely increased, and as the time required, it is supposed, will be but two hours, no doubt but that the greater portion of our citizens will embrace the opportunity of a visit to the Capitol. There is no road of the same extent which promises to be as much in use and as profitable to the stockholders as the Baltimore and Washington Railroad."

The Superior Court for this county, Judge Strange presiding, closed its session on Saturday, after having disposed of all the business which was ready for trial. But one case of interest, for the public generally, was adjudicated, which arose upon an indictment of a free negro boy named *Jeremiah Powers*, for the murder of William, a slave, the property of Judge Gaston. The facts briefly were, that on the 25th of December last, the prisoner obtained a musket for the purpose of shooting Christmas guns, and after having loaded it with powder and wadding, requested the other boy to let him rest the musket on his head for the purpose of shooting with more ease. The boy refused, whereupon the prisoner threatened to shoot him unless he complied. Upon a repetition of the refusal, the prisoner turned the musket towards the deceased, and shot the wadding into his side, of which he died in a few days. The Solicitor believing that the misfortune occurred without any malicious intent on the part of the prisoner, entered a nol. pros. as to the felony and murder, and the prisoner submitted as to the homicide. His Honor felt disposed to consider the case as one of a very serious nature, involving, if not a settled design to murder, at least such a wanton disregard of the feeling, safety and life of another, that the prisoner might consider himself fortunate in escaping capital execution. It should serve as a warning to all who are imprudently employed in discharging guns, squibs and crackers in the public streets on such occasions, and particularly to those of the prisoner's caste, who may feel inclined at any time to sport with the rights of a slave. The prisoner was sentenced by the court to be branded in the hand, which was accordingly done on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Newbern Sentinel.

JAMES M. HUTCHESON, of Charlotte, a member of our last Legislature, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Superintendant of Buildings for the Mint, to be erected in that place.

New York, April 29.

COTTON—The demand has become exceedingly limited, but we have no change to notice in prices. The sales, from 25th to 28th inst, amount to about 700 bales—of which 400 were Upland at 17 a 18¼ cents; 150 Alabama 18 a 21, and 150 Florida 17¼ a 19¾. The transactions have been principally, if not entirely, for home use, shippers having retired for the present.

Edenton District.—WM. B. SHEPARD, Esq. is announced as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from this District.—We are glad to see this, and trust there is no doubt of his success; but whether successful or not, he eminently deserves to be. We find in a Communication, in the last Elizabeth City Star, the following just tribute to his merits:

"Mr. Shepard is truly a faithful and worthy public servant, and differs from most politicians, in that he makes no vain boastings and no hollow professions of friendship. He is plain, honest, upright and sincere. A true friend of the people, he is one that they can depend upon, and in whose hands all their interests are safe. Qualities like these are sure to be appreciated, and hence it is that Mr. Shepard enjoys so much personal popularity, and that all his acquaintances are his friends. His talents, his experience, integrity and sincerity, will always recommend him to the confidence and support of his constituents. Mr. Shepard is well known to the community, and has been proved and tried by them, and we believe it would be difficult to select a worthier man, or to substitute a candidate with superior claims of merit, or one who would give more decided and general approbation."

The work of Proscription still going on. There appears, from the papers published in Illinois, to have been a general removal of all Postmasters in that State who would not send in their adhesion to the Palace candidate for the succession.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Illinois has been considered as somewhat disaffected in regard to the "succession," and the great electioneering machine of the Government is therefore brought to bear on her with full force.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

On Tuesday last we observed a procession come into town of rather an unusual character—It was a company of Miners, about 60, marching in, escorted by drums and fife, to partake of a dinner, presented to them by Capt. John Penman. Upon making some inquiry as to the reason of such a display, we learned that his workmen, while operating in a mine about 3 miles from town, struck a vein of unusual richness.—The Captain was so elated at his success that he needs must let his workmen be partakers of his joy. Capt. Penman has promised us some information relative to its value, which we shall lay before our readers.

Charlotte Journal.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 16th, says:—"Business was we believe never so brisk as at present. The Canal is in full and successful operation—steamboats cowded with passengers and with full cargoes, are arriving and departing daily. Our Manufactories have all as much work as they can do. As to our merchants and commission merchants, they are all literally oppressed with business, being usually kept at work from daylight to midnight. We must admit that they bear this pressure most patiently, for we have not heard a single complaint."

A Word to the Wise.—An old merchant of our city, remarkable for prudence in commercial operations, used to say, "Where there are great profits, there are great risks." If a sanguine man of speculative turn, would propose to him a voyage, and assure him that fifty per cent could be made on a cargo, he would never listen to him. His observation was, "tell me of an operation by which ten per cent can be made, and I will hear what you have to say." If he had a shipment to China or Bengal, and some of his fellow shippers would tell him "we shall make five and twenty per cent this year," his uniform reply was, "will you take my adventure off my hands and give me ten per cent?" His rule was never to refuse an offer which gave a reasonable profit, and although he sometimes did not receive as much as he would have done by holding on longer, yet he as often avoided a loss by a fall in the market, and in the long run was a gainer by his prudence. It is the desire of making money too fast, that ruins so many of our young merchants. Not content to move on towards competency at the slow, but sure gate which their fathers practised, they set off on full gallop, and the chances are ten to one that they get thrown before they are aware of their danger.

Philadelphia Gazette.

A Mother's three Holidays.—The interesting Cora in the tragedy of Pizarro, thus describes the three holidays, "allowed by Nature's sanction, to a fond mother's heart:"

"When first the white blossoms of his teeth appear, breaking through the crimson buds that did encase them, that is a day of joy. Next, when from his father's arms he runs without support, and clings laughing and delighted to his mother's knees, that—that is the mother's heart's next holiday; and sweeter still the third, whene'er his little stammering tongue, shall utter the grateful sound of FATHER, MOTHER. O, that is the dearest joy of all."

A Dumb Conscience.—Not long since, an Irishman, named Peter, was arrested in this city, for having stolen a sum of money from a trunk. Peter stoutly persisted in his innocence. One of the inquisitors, however, pressing his hand upon his breast, appealed to him, "Peter, isn't there something in here that tells you you have taken that money?" "Faith, sir," replied Peter, there's nothing in here but some porridge they gave me this morning, before I left the jail, and that your honor knows can't spake." Upon the examination, the proof came stronger and stronger against poor Peter, when he at length burst out, "Faith! and I don't know but I may as well confess it, for I see you are determined to prove it upon me at any rate."—*Providence Journal.*

RAILROADS which go *with* the valleys of streams are cheap—those which cross them *transversely* are dear. The Mohawk and Hudson road, which does not follow the streams, cost more than $40,000 per mile. The part of the Baltimore and Ohio road, between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, which crosses the valley transversely, cost upwards of 40,000 dollars per mile; and that part west of Ellicott's, which follows the valley of the Patapsco, has cost less than 15,000 dollars per mile.

The Wife.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

The ship Orozimbo, at Baltimore, from Liverpool, brought an importation of fourteen heifeirs and two bulls, of the full blooded *short horn* breed. They are said to be as fine a parcel of cattle as has ever been imported into this country, and are intended to be placed on the farms of R. D. Shepherd, Esq. at Shepherdstown, Va.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, by John McLauchlin, Esq. Mr DUGALD McGREGOR, of Dunmore, to Miss FLORA RAY, daughter of Duncan Ray, Esq. all of this county.

DIED,

In this city, on Saturday last, of Consumption, JONATHAN P. CUSHING, President of Hampden Sydney College, Virginia. He arrived here on Thursday, on his way to the South for the benefit of his health, in the last stage of the disease which terminated his earthly career. On Sunday, his remains were conveyed to Christ's Church, where a funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. George W. Freeman; and from thence was followed to the grave by a large number of our citizens.—*Ral. Star.*

In Wilmington, on Saturday last, SARAH CAROLINE, only child of Mr. Wm. O. Jeffreys, in the 2d year of her age.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 a 10. Beeswax 19 a 20. Coffee 12 a 14½. Cotton 16½ a 17. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $5 00 a $5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses, 29 a 31. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday Evening next. Exercises to commence at early candle light. Punctual attendance is requested.

H. LEETE, *Sec'y.*

May 4th, 1835.

Mrs. Catharine S. Hawley's

SCHOOL on Haymount, was opened on the 4th instant. Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with Board in Mrs Hawley's family.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1835. 35-6w.

GROCERY STORE.

Wholesale and Retail.

A. V. W. HEWLETT,

FROM New York, has taken one of the new two story Stores in Hay Street, near the Market House, where he intends keeping a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Wholesale and Retail, which he intends to sell for Cash or Country Produce, at fair prices. He has now on hand and this day receiving from Steam Boat John Walker, the following, viz:

5 Hhds St. Croix SUGAR,
5 do. do. New Orleans Sugar,
6 Hhds. N. E. Rum,
20 bags green Coffee,
5 ditto black Pepper,
5 ditto Pimento,
1 half pipe Cognac Brandy,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. prime Newark Cider,
10 ditto pure Cider Vinegar,
10 ditto Mackerel No. 2,
10 half do do No. 1,
10 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Chocolate,
5 ditto Pipes,
500 lbs. double refined Sugar,
500 do. lump Sugar,
10 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 ditto No. 1 New York Soap,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
6 doz. Brooms,
4 doz wist ditto,
8000 Spanish Cigars, imported.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1835. 35 1w.

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } N. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

Fresh Lemons.

5 Boxes fresh Sicily LEMONS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4, 1835.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY, between Saturday night last and this morning, a negro man named JIM, sometimes calling himself JAMES LORD. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and of ordinary size. Nothing remarkable either in his appearance or manners. He was raised on a farm and has some little knowledge of Cooper's work, but has been chiefly employed for two or three years past as a pressman in the Observer Office. It is probable that he will aim for Wilmington, as he formerly lived at Rocky Point, near that place, and has a mother living in the town. The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended beyond the limits of this State, or $25 if within the State, provided I get him again.

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

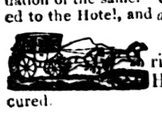
For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11 tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20 tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

$3,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb 9, 1835 23 f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville North Carolina

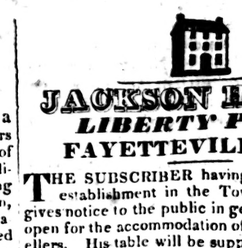
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf



JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

BROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music, Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 9, 1834.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ¼ tierces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835 31tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835 19-tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28 tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider. for sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb 9, 1835. 23tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C P MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29 tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

New Books—Just Received.

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Frizzle Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems, the Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gummett's Log; Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family at Home; Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Princess of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Chalmer's Works; Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Wonderful and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Humes; History of England; Byron's Works; Rapelje's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Salmagundi; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleading; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

March 28, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 22d day of May next, there will be let out to the lowest bidder, in Carthage, Moore County, the building of a Brick COURT HOUSE, in that place. The Contractor furnishing all the necessary materials. The House to be fifty-six feet by forty-two; two story; the lower story to be ten feet between joints; the upper fourteen feet; the wall of the lower story to be twenty inches thick; the upper wall eighteen inches; the House divided below into four rooms and two passages; above into three rooms; the partition walls below to be of brick; above of wood; lathed and plastered; the House to be covered with Zinc. Further particulars and terms made known on the day.

CORNELIUS DOWD,
JOHN MORISON,
JOHN B. KELLY, } *Commissioners.*

Carthage, April 6, 1835. 32 t20thM.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received and are now opening their SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes,	Cotton & Wool Cards,
Fur Hats,	Cotton Yarn,
Rorum do,	Writing, Letter and
Wool do,	Wrapping Paper,
Leghorn &	Patent Medicines, &c.
Palm leaf do,	

ALSO,

12 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
40 do. Molasses,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
80 kegs Nails,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire, &c.

Which we offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance, for cash or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 14, 1835. 32-6w

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon, Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsolas in a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertings, Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobbin and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs,
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment,
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins & Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table cloths,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Kentucky Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticking of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL

April 17, 1835. 33tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835.

New Books and Stationary

THE Subscriber has just received a part of his Spring purchases of Books, and expects the remainder in a few days. They will make his Stock very large and valuable, comprising excellent works, in almost every branch of Literature. Country Merchants, Literary gentlemen, Teachers and Students, will find bargains.

E. J. HALE

April 14, 1835.